

HISTORY



AT



GUNPOINT

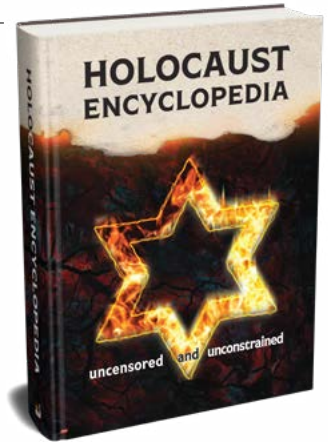
**How Oppressive “Political Correctness”
Has Corrupted Holocaust Studies**

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Three decades of unflinching archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgeable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:

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The Holocaust is a topic whose public discourse is tightly controlled by powerful groups. Only their side of the story is permitted to be discussed. In fact, they insist that there is no other side. They guard the West's last taboo, and enforce swift punishment for those who dare to violate the taboo by asking prohibited questions, and by unearthing evidence leading to unwelcome answers.

Undaunted by this threat, and for the first time in history, a team of critical scholars has produced an encyclopedic compendium of cutting-edge information on this topic that pays no tribute to any power; respects no taboo; poses all the questions worth asking; and gives answers exclusively based on where the evidence leads. Its contents have not been censored by any legal authority, and they are not constrained to "acceptable" questions and answers.

The lead editor of this encyclopedia made sure that all contributors to this project are truly independent, and will defend what they consider to be true and accurate, even when threatened with imprisonment, due to laws in many countries that don't allow to question the Holocaust.

In this encyclopedia, you are not lectured in so many entries what we think the Holocaust was. Rather, you find the many pieces summarized and explained that make up the larger picture: Nearly three hundred entries present the essence of the most-pertinent witness accounts. They are the mainstay on which the Holocaust narrative rests. All of them are subjected to painstaking source criticism, which is one of the most important tools of a historian. This enables the reader to assess which witness is trustworthy, if any.

This encyclopedia addresses all the major Holocaust crime scenes, such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór and Treblinka; Dachau, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald and Mauthausen; Babi Yar, Ponary, Janowska and Maly Trostinets, to name but a few. But their entries do not just summarize what today's narrative is. They explain how this narra-

tive was formed, how it has changed over time, what the reasons for these changes are, and which aspects of this narrative lack credibility and why.

Forensics is the most important tool to investigate any murder case. Therefore, this encyclopedia contains many entries discussing the many tools said to have been employed to commit the mass murders, and to erase the traces: execution chambers, gas vans, mass graves, crematoria, cremation pyres. It discusses toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used: gasoline and diesel exhaust gases, carbon monoxide, Zyklon B/hydrogen cyanide, to name only the most important ones. How did these tools work, if at all? What traces can we expect to find, if any? And ultimately: which traces were actually found during forensic investigations undertaken since war's end?

This encyclopedia also has multiple entries on certain more-or-less common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of "Who said it?" These cover topics such as "flames shooting out of chimneys, "fat extracted from burning corpses," "blood geysers erupting from mass graves," "soap and towels issued to gassing victims," to name only a few.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes, among others, entries on psychological warfare and propaganda during the war, on conditions prevailing during criminal investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators, on censorship against historical dissidents, on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative, and on motives of all sides involved in this debate that refuses to go away.

In this important volume with 591 entries, you will discover – for the very first time uncensored and unconstrained – the bare bones of this skeleton in the West's historical closet. Be prepared to be mind-boggled and amazed!

Mundus vult decipi – The World Wants to Be Deceived

On May 25, 2026, German journalist Michaela Kuechler reported for the European news platform *EU Observer* about a recent phenomenon of AI-generated stories and images on the Holocaust. They look and appear authentic, but they have been computer-invented from scratch.¹ These fakes, which undermine the credibility of real Holocaust stories and images, are the virtual equivalent of real-life people who have invented Holocaust stories from scratch, claiming to have had horrific wartime experiences, when in fact they were never anywhere near the crime locations they claim to have survived. Wikipedia has an entire page dedicated to these false Holocaust witnesses.²

Falsehoods regarding the Holocaust aren't limited to complete fiction stories, however. US-American political scientist Dr. Norman Finkelstein stated in 2000 that Holocaust "survivors are now revered as secular saints, [and therefore] one doesn't dare question them. Preposterous statements pass without comment."³ In a similar context, Dr. Raul Hilberg, during his lifetime the world's most prominent Holocaust scholar, once confirmed that Holocaust scholarship lacks any "quality control."⁴

How did we get to the point that fake Holocaust stories threaten the very credibility of the Holocaust narrative itself? For one thing, the world wants to hear dramatic stories about the Holocaust. One indicator for this is that, for many decades now, roughly four books on Holocaust-related topics are published *every single day* – and they seem to find readers. If the demand is there, but the supply is lacking, someone will try to fill that need – one way or another.

Quality Control in History = Source Criticism

For historians, quality control starts with making sure that the sources they use as evidence to back their claims are what they appear to be. The evidence needs to be critically evaluated as to its reliability, accuracy and authenticity. Historians call this "source criticism." When assessing witness accounts, for example, historians need to ask: Was the witness in a position to know? Are the claims logically, physically and technologically possible? Does the witness contradict himself or other witnesses? Do the claims line up or collide with more-reliable types of evidence, such as documents and forensic research results? Were statements made independent of external influences – ranging from simple knowledge gathered through third parties or the media all the way to coercion through intimidation, threats or even torture? Critically assessing witness accounts ought to be common practice in Holocaust studies just like everywhere else. Reality, however, is different.

Persecution, Prosecution, Arson and Murder

Having a skeptical attitude toward Holocaust witness accounts is not held in high regard in Western societies. When retired German judge Wilhelm Stäglich published his skepti-

¹ M. Kuechler, "The Auschwitz violinist who never existed: Europe's new wave of Holocaust-distorting fakes," *EU Observer*, May 25, 2026; euobserver.com/217251/.

² en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilkomirski_syndrome; the German equivalent has more cases listed.

³ N. Finkelstein, *The Holocaust Industry*, Verso, London/New York 2000, p. 82.

⁴ Eva Schweitzer, "Rücksicht auf die Verbündeten," *Berliner Zeitung*, Sept. 4, 2000; berliner-zeitung.de/article/11556.

cal assessment of witness claims about Auschwitz in 1979, the German government confiscated the book, burned all copies in waste incinerators under police supervision, and initiated criminal proceedings against the author and his publisher for insulting the witnesses, inciting to hatred against them, and disparaging the victims. Although the case was shelved for formal reasons, Stäglich's alma mater, Göttingen University, subsequently used a 1939 Hitler law still in effect to this day to revoke Stäglich's PhD title, and the German government reduced his pension.⁵

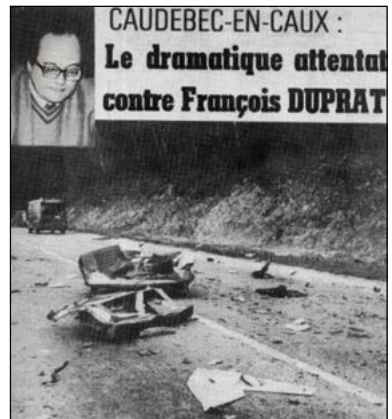
When French Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson, an expert on criticism of texts, documents and witness accounts, started voicing his skeptical views about the reliability of witness accounts on the Holocaust in late 1978, this initiated a sequence of 35 years of prosecutions by French courts for his iconoclastic views, accompanied by several physical attacks by thugs disliking his academic pursuits (see the photo).



Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson after an almost-lethal assault in 1989.

In 1985, French scholar Henri Roques submitted a PhD thesis subjecting the various postwar statements made by former SS officer Kurt Gerstein to source criticism. Gerstein is one of only two key witnesses for claimed events at the Belzec Camp. Measured by its claimed death toll, Belzec holds the second-highest rank among the pure extermination camps said to have operated by German forces in Poland during the war. Undermining the credibility of one of the main pillars upon which the prevailing narrative about these extermination camps rests did not go down well with the establishment. Hence, Roques's PhD thesis resulted in a three-year public "scandal" in France. At the end of it, Roques's PhD title was revoked, and a couple years later, France was the first European country to expressly make it a crime, punishable with up to one year in prison, to subject evidence to source criticism, if the result of that criticism didn't support the prevailing Holocaust narrative.⁶

Institutions publishing source-critical works on this topic, such as the California-based Institute for Historical Review (1984) or the British Historical Review Press (1996), saw their offices destroyed by arson attacks.⁷ Individuals gaining public notoriety for their skeptical views on the trustworthiness of Holocaust accounts had bombs planted, such as Frenchman François Duprat, who was killed in his car by a bomb on March 18, 1978 (see the illustration).⁸ German-Ca-



Press photo of all that was left of Duprat's car after the bomb explosion.

⁵ For details, see the appendix of this book's current English edition: W. Stäglich, *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, 3rd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2015.

⁶ On the "Roques affaire," see H. Roques, *The "Confessions" of Kurt Gerstein*, 2nd ed., Armreg Ltd, London 2025; holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-confessions-of-kurt-gerstein/.

⁷ See the publisher's brief note in *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 5, Nos. 2-4, p. 4; codoh.com/library/document/from-the-publisher/.

⁸ Valérie Igounet, "Holocaust denial is part of a strategy," *Le Monde Diplomatique*, May 1998; mondediplo.com/1998/05/08igou.

nadian Holocaust skeptic Ernst Zündel handed over a suspicious parcel to the police in 1995 that would have killed him, had he opened it – just a week after his house had been torched by an arson attack.⁹

Academic historians don't fare much better either. German professor for modern history Dr. Hellmut Diwald had his book on German history shredded merely because he stated that much is still unclear about what happened during the so-called Holocaust. When German professor for sociology Dr. Robert Hepp chronicled this case in a book honoring Diwald after his death in 1993, the German authorities confiscated that book, burned copies in waste incinerators under police supervision, and initiated criminal proceedings against Dr. Hepp and the publishing company – all because in a footnote written in Latin (!) Hepp made the following convoluted statement:¹⁰

“As far as I am concerned, I deny that the planned extermination of the Jewish people, carried out systematically in ‘extermination camps’ using poison gas, is a real fairy tale.”

Renowned German history professor Dr. Ernst Nolte had his car torched,¹¹ because he insisted that it was legitimate to apply rigorous source criticism to Holocaust evidence, and that scholars doing so should be taken seriously.¹²

Censorship

Thankfully, violence against Holocaust dissidents has become rare since the mid-1990s. The primary reason for this is that the legislatures in most Western countries passed laws handing over the dirty work to the police.

The table on the right lists the countries that dictate which Holocaust research results can be shared publicly. The left column shows the year when each law became active, while the right-hand column shows the maximum penalty when violating this law. I will shortly get to the worst case on this list: Austria.

⁹ See the foreword to E. Zündel, *The Holocaust on Trial*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Bargoed, Wales, 2022.

¹⁰ Rolf-Josef Eibicht (ed.), *Hellmut Diwald*, Hohenrain, Tübingen, 1994, fn 71, p. 121; vho.org/D/diwald/.

¹¹ Richard Evans, “Ernst Nolte Obituary,” *The Guardian*, Aug. 29, 2016; theguardian.com/education/2016/aug/29/ernst-nolte-obituary.

¹² See Gernar Rudolf, *Bungled: “Denying the Holocaust*, Castle Hill Publishers, Bargoed, Wales, 2023, pp. 117-129; holocausthandbooks.com/book/bungled-denying-the-holocaust/.

Laws Banning Holocaust Skepticism

| Year | Country | Max. Term |
|------|------------------------|------------|
| 1986 | Israel | 5 years |
| 1990 | France | 1 year |
| 1992 | Austria | 20 years |
| 1994 | Germany | 5 years |
| 1995 | Belgium | 1 year |
| 1995 | Netherlands (cond.) | 1 year |
| 1995 | Liechtenstein | 2 years |
| 1995 | Switzerland | 3 years |
| 1997 | Luxembourg | 6 months |
| 1997 | Slovenia (cond.) | 2 years |
| 1998 | Poland | 3 years |
| 2001 | Slovakia | 3 years |
| 2001 | Czechia | 3 years |
| 2002 | Romania | 5 years |
| 2002 | Australia (HRC)* | – |
| 2004 | Macedonia | 5 years |
| 2007 | European Union (rec.) | 3 years |
| 2007 | Portugal (cond.) | 5 years |
| 2008 | Albania | 6 years |
| 2009 | Latvia | 5 years |
| 2009 | Malta (cond.) | 2 years |
| 2010 | Hungary | 3 years |
| 2010 | Montenegro | 5 years |
| 2011 | Croatia (conditional) | 3 years |
| 2011 | Bulgaria | 5 years |
| 2011 | Cyprus | 5 years |
| 2012 | Lithuania | 2 years |
| 2014 | Russia | 3 years |
| 2014 | Greece (cond.) | 3 years |
| 2015 | Spain | 4 years |
| 2016 | Serbia | 5 years |
| 2016 | Italy | 6 years |
| 2017 | UK (cond.) | 2 years |
| 2021 | Ukraine | 5 years |
| 2021 | Bosnia | 5 years |
| 2021 | Moldova | 2 years |
| 2022 | Armenia (conditional) | 4 years |
| 2022 | Belarus (very limited) | 5 years |
| 2022 | Canada | 2(5) years |
| 2023 | Kosovo (computer) | 6 years |
| 2024 | Sweden | 2 years |
| 2026 | Finland | 2 years |

cond.: only in conjunction with verbal abuses and/or threats, likely to cause violence or hatred.

* A Human Rights Commission can issue a cease-and-desist order. If ignored, it can lead to prosecution for ignoring a government order.



Censorship map of Europe, 2026: red/dark grey: the writing of history is prescribed by penal law; light grey: historical dissent is an offense only if committed concurrently with disparaging victims, witnesses and/or survivors. Since all EU member states have to enact such laws, the white spots on this map will steadily decrease in years to come (see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legality_of_Holocaust_denial).

Not counting the European Union, we have 41 countries that enforce the writing of history at gunpoint. The European Union, within which Germany and France are the main actors, forces all member states to pass similar laws, or else they face (unknown) consequences. The latest country to succumb to this pressure was Finland in early 2026, explicitly stating in their reasoning that they caved in to pressure from Brussels.¹³ Other countries use other, more general laws to curb criticism of the orthodox Holocaust narrative, for example in Latin America. Some countries use extra-judicial means – meaning arbitrary despotism – to suppress dissent, foremost in the Arab World, whose governments frequently cave in to diplomatic pressure or outright financial blackmail by the US and Europe.

The Holocaust is the only historical topic – in fact, it is the only topic in all of science

¹³ See G. Rudolf, “Finland Outlaws Humanity,” *Inconvenient History*, 2026, Vol. 18, No. 1; codoh.com/library/document/finland-outlaws-humanity/.

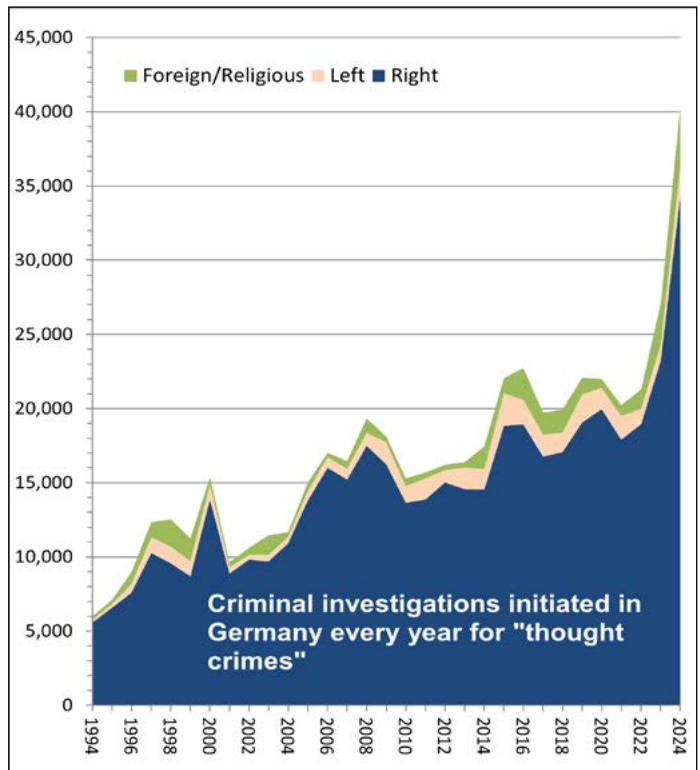
and scholarship – that is explicitly or implicitly regulated by strict penal laws in most Western countries. In no other field of research do scholars face imprisonment for unwelcome research results. Strictly speaking, it is actually the only case *in all of human history* where an entire civilization has used government guns to regulate not just public dissent, but actual research results. Not even Stalin’s Soviet Union had laws dictating the results in any field of research.

Free Speech and Human Dignity

The only thing that really sets us humans apart from animals is that we need not take our sensory impressions at face value. We can doubt whether what we perceive is true. We can look behind the screen of semblance and investigate what is fact and what is delusion. We then can communicate to others what we think we’ve found. We can even make our findings independent of our presence and existence by putting them down for others to consume: in writing, in speech and/or in video. That is the core of our human dignity, of our humanity. Let’s be honest: Anyone who infringes on our right to doubt, to search for the truth, and to communicate freely with others about it is an enemy of mankind. Any government enacting laws to curtail these rights outlaws humanity itself. Free speech and freedom of information are the core of our humanity. We must defend them with all our might, especially where governments want to outlaw them.

The Holocaust narrative evidently is the only topic in Western societies where the Powers That Be demand total control, no matter the intensity of persecution and oppression needed. This reveals them as hypocrites. On the one hand, they praise free speech as their ideal, and reprimand adversarial countries such as China and Iran for violating it. On the other hand, however, they trample it underfoot as soon as someone utters historical research results they disdain.

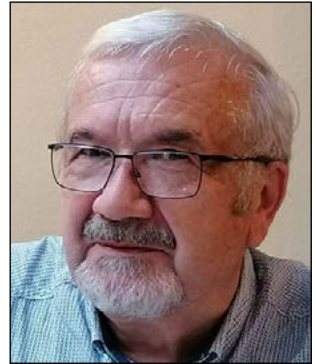
Free speech is like a muscle; if you don’t use it,



Foreign/Religious: mainly Muslim agitation; Left: mainly communist/anarchist agitation; right: criticism of mass immigration, hostile remarks about migrants, opposition to Jews, Jewry, Zionism, acts of Israel; dissent to World-War-II dogmas. (Data taken from the reports of the German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution; [verfassungsschutzberichte.de/](https://www.verfassungsschutzberichte.de/))

you'll lose it. Unfortunately, we have lost it to a large degree in this particular field of study. Once established, censorship grows like a cancer. The chart on the previous page shows the number of criminal investigations initiated each year for "thought crimes" in Germany, since this country enacted a law dictating the writing of history by penal law in 1994. Ever since, more and more offenses have joined the list of opinions that can get you imprisoned. The latest spike since 2023 is a result of the Gaza genocide. Criticizing Israel for their actions in Gaza and elsewhere can be illegal in Germany, depending on who you are and how you phrase it.

The most extreme case is Austria. Anyone combining historical dissent on the Holocaust with, for example, the demand that Austria – for centuries, the heart and soul of Germany – should be reunified with the rest of Germany faces up to 20 years in prison. The worst case so far has been that of Austrian accredited engineer Wolfgang Fröhlich. As an expert in disinfestation gas chambers, he insisted publicly in the 1990s that witness accounts on mass gassings during the Third Reich contradict scientific facts. For this, he was imprisoned. He repeated such allegations from his prison cell several times, which led to a string of further prison terms. He spent 16 uninterrupted years in prison – and died shortly after his release in 2021.



Austrian engineer Wolfgang Fröhlich, disinfestation expert
after his release in 2021.

A civilization that cannot tolerate the technical arguments of an engineer – no matter whether they are right or wrong – has signed its own death certificate. This anti-free-speech hysteria suggests that the current version of history cannot withstand skeptical scrutiny, which is why those in power insist that such scrutiny needs to be outlawed. This evisceration of free speech in the West moreover demonstrates that democracy, if not guard-railed by inalienable civil rights, is nothing more than a lynch mob where two wolves and a lamb decide who's for dinner.

Effect on Historians

In 1990, the Polish Auschwitz State Museum drastically reduced the wartime death toll for the Auschwitz Camp from 4 million – a number it had touted for 45 years – down to a mere quarter of that number: one million. Many Western historians never bought the 4-million figure, but the mass media both in East and West usually repeated this Soviet postwar propaganda figure. Why the sudden drop?

In an interview with the German newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, Wáclaw Długoborski, a former Auschwitz inmate who became the head of the Auschwitz Museum's research department after the war, stated that he and his colleagues knew all along that the 4-million figure was wrong. Asked why they kept lying for so long, he said:¹⁴

“Up until 1989 in eastern Europe, a prohibition against casting doubt upon the figure of 4 million killed was in force; at the memorial site of Auschwitz, employees who doubted the



Wáclaw Długoborski

¹⁴ *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Sept. 14, 1998.

correctness of the estimate were threatened with disciplinary measures.”

Ironically, Długoborski made this statement in 1998, the same year Poland passed a law threatening any dissident of the current narrative with up to 3 years in prison. While the communists threatened dissidents with disciplinary measures, such as demotion or loss of job, today’s democratic Poland threatens dissidents of the current narrative with up to three years imprisonment. If historians admit that they lied under communism because of possible disciplinary action, how do they act now, when even more coerced? Can we trust these historians to tell us the truth today?

The answer came from German history professor Dr. Werner Maser, one of Germany’s most prolific and successful postwar historians. An expert in modern German history, his many books have been translated into many languages. In late 2004, I published a review of his most recent (and last) book whose title translates to *Forgery, Fiction and Truth about Hitler and Stalin*.¹⁵ I discovered that Dr. Maser was reading and quoting publications I had issued during the preceding years. He also read my review of his book, and decided in early 2005 to call me in the United States. During our long conversation, he complained about the lack of freedom of speech, science and research in unified Germany, characterizing it as a “DDR light,” meaning a light version of former communist East Germany. He stated that he had to either shut up or state half-lies about modern German history to get at least half the truth out.



Prof. Dr. Werner Maser

Over the decades, I have been contacted by numerous mainstream historians making similar statements, even by scholars from within the United States, where the First Amendment to the US Constitution guarantees free speech. But that Amendment does not protect historians from losing their job, becoming unemployable, or losing their social network – because that happens to every historian when they voice iconoclastic views on this topic, no matter where they live or work. When it comes to the Holocaust, objective scholarship is simply dead. Most conventional researchers in this field are political fanatics who zealously defend the tenets of the orthodoxy, come what may. They don’t care that their colleagues go to prison for their research results.

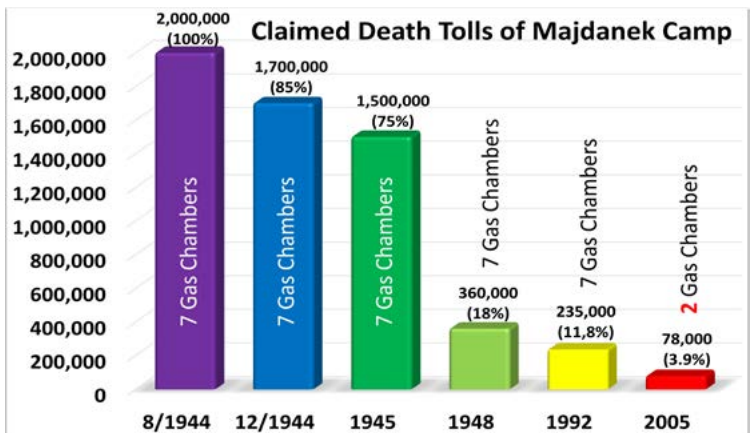
Ask yourself: What are the zealots, censors and oppressors hiding from us at gunpoint?

Majdanek: Repeated Mainstream Admissions of Lies

The Lublin Concentration Camp, nicknamed Majdanek by the Polish underground, was the first of the large German wartime camps to be conquered by Germany’s enemies. The Soviets occupied the area in late July 1944. During a press conference for Allied media on August 25, the Soviets claimed that around two million victims had been killed at Majdanek, most of them in seven homicidal gas chambers. A few months later, a Stalinist show trial staged by the new communist Polish authorities concluded that about 1.7 million peo-

¹⁵ W. Maser, *Fälschung, Dichtung und Wahrheit über Hitler & Stalin*, Olzog, Munich 2004; my review: G. Rudolf, “The Courage of a Secure Retiree,” *The Revisionist*, Vol. 2, No. 4, 2004, pp. 455-466; codoh.com/library/document/the-courage-of-a-secure-retiree/.

ple became victims of that camp, again mostly in seven gas chambers. In 1945, during the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, a report introduced by the Soviets claimed a death toll of 1.5 million (see the chart). While a reduction by 500,000 victims is certainly not trivial, these three claims are still roughly comparable.

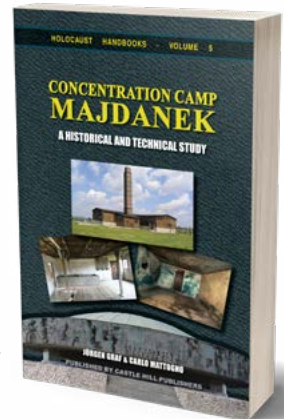


This changed three years after the war, at which point the anti-German postwar frenzy had subsided somewhat. In 1948, Polish investigative judge Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz, working for a commission investigating German war crimes, reduced the death toll to 360,000, hence to some 18% of the original claim. The next drop came after Poland's liberation from Soviet domination. In 1992, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll to 235,000, but maintained the claim of seven homicidal gas chambers.

When the Eastern Bloc collapsed, archives in those countries became accessible to Western researchers for the first time. Together with free access to the facilities inside the former Majdanek Camp, this enabled source-critical scholars to scrutinize the historical record. Among other things, their investigations revealed that most of the claimed homicidal gas chambers could not have functioned as such, because they had features that made them unusable for the claimed task – such as the inability to introduce poison gas, to ventilate it afterwards, or doors that could be opened from inside or could not be locked at all. Facing these revelations, the Majdanek Museum decided in 2005 to silently discard five of the previously claimed seven gas chambers, and drop the death toll down to only 78,000.

Of the initially claimed 2,000,000 victims, less than 4% are now left, while of the previously alleged seven homicidal gas chambers only two (30%) are left standing. The camp's actual documentation, on the other hand, shows that only some 42,200 inmates died in that camp, with no trace of any homicidal gas chambers anywhere. The two remaining rooms today labeled as such were simple disinfection rooms, if we believe the original wartime documents.

These drastic revisions – which were made by *mainstream* historians rather than some fringe researchers – are an implicit admission that Soviet postwar propaganda vastly exaggerated everything. These repeated revisions – at least three reductions in the death toll – moreover demonstrate that mainstream historians got it wrong over and over again. The



Read the results of source-critical research on the Majdanek Camp in this book, as e-book free of charge at HolocaustHandbooks.com, Option "Books", Volume 5.

last reduction came at a time when Polish historians were facing up to three years imprisonment, if stepping over some invisible red line of “too much revision.”

The question to ask here is: If they got it wrong over and over again, and if they acted under coercion in 2005 when implementing their (so far) final revisions, why should we assume uncritically that they got it right this time?¹⁶

Errors, Exaggerations or Lies?

Majdanek is not an isolated case. Here is a list of former concentration or “extermination camps” of the Third Reich. The second column gives the number of victims claimed immediately after the war, the third an approximate number of what mainstream historians claim today, and the last column the implicitly admitted exaggeration multiple:

| Camp | Initial Death Toll | Death Toll Today | Exaggeration Multiple |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Auschwitz | 4 to 8 million | 1 million | 4 to 8 |
| Treblinka | 3 million | 800,000 | 4 |
| Bełżec | 3 million | 600,000 | 5 |
| Sobibór | 2 million | 200,000 | 10 |
| Majdanek | 2 million | 78,000 | 26 |
| Chełmno | 1.3 million | 150,000 | 9 |
| Mauthausen | 1 million | 100,000 | 10 |
| Sachsenhausen | 840,000 | 30,000 | 28 |
| Dachau | 238,000 | 41,000 | 6 |

For more details, see the entry “Exaggerated Death Tolls” at www.HolocaustEncyclopedia.com

True errors are unintentional deviations from the correct number. They scatter equally to both sides, high and low, of the correct value. If errors were made after the war, then there should be as many *overestimated* as *underestimated* numbers. But we only see extremely overestimated values. These aren’t errors; these are the result of wartime atrocity propaganda.

Truth has always been and will always be the first casualty of war. That must also be expected for World War Two, the worst war mankind has ever waged. It also came with the worst atrocity propaganda ever spread. In every war, either side invents and exaggerates their enemies’ atrocities while minimizing or denying their own. After the conflict, the victors write the history of a conflict, but they rarely write it objectively, especially if the vanquished have little recourse to correct the record. While the Germans could still defend themselves after the First World War against atrocity stories invented by British propaganda, Germany was fully occupied and politically decapitated after the Second World War.

Rumors and Inventions

Numbers weren’t the only things invented or exaggerated. The situation is similar with the murder methods alleged for these camps. The next table contains, in the second column,

¹⁶ For the history of revisions regarding the Majdanek Camp, and a source-critical analysis of its historical record (physical structures and traces, wartime documents, witness accounts) see Jürgen Graf, Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek*, 3rd ed., The Barnes Review, Washington, DC, 2010; holocausthandbooks.com/book/concentration-camp-majdanek/.

murder weapons that were claimed during the war or shortly thereafter but are now abandoned as invented. The method shown in bold was the one that dominated claims during and right after the war. The last column contains the murder weapon claimed today:

| Camp | Once Claimed (Dominant) Method, now abandoned | Still-Claimed Method |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| Auschwitz | war gases, high-voltage, gas showers , gas bombs, pneumatic hammer, conveyor belt | Zyklon B |
| Treblinka | machine guns, mobile gas chamber, stunning gas, unslaked lime, hot steam , high voltage, chlorine, ether, death bridge, burned alive | (Diesel)-exhaust gas |
| Bełżec | subterranean murder chamber, unslaked lime, high voltage , vacuum, collapsible gas-chamber floor, suffocation with human excrements | (Diesel)-exhaust gas |
| Sobibór | chlorine gas , a black liquid, collapsible gas-chamber floor | engine-exhaust gas |
| Majdanek | Zyklon B | bottled carbon monoxide |

For details, see the books on the right, accessible as e-books free of charge at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com, and the book mentioned on the previous page for Majdanek.

As we can see, the early murder methods were highly contradictory. By now, almost all of them have been abandoned by mainstream historians. In fact, if you read their accounts, they won't even mention the veritable testimonial chaos reigning during the war and at war's end. They sweep this inconvenient truth under the carpet. The steam chambers of Treblinka and electrocution facilities at Bełżec were seriously claimed by the Soviets in so-called "expert reports" during the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal. By that tribunal's rules, these "facts" could not be challenged by the defense. But they have since been relegated to the dustbins of history. Therefore, mainstream historians did not just get the numbers consistently wrong, but also the murder methods, and they admit as much, albeit usually only implicitly by hushing up these drastic revisions.

For the three alleged pure extermination camps Treblinka, Bełżec and Sobibór, only engine-exhaust gas is now claimed as the murder method. In fact, until the year 2011, mainstream historians agreed that Treblinka and Bełżec were equipped with Diesel engines producing the lethal fumes. But then, a reputable mainstream toxicologist agreed with source-critical researchers that Diesel-engine exhaust isn't toxic enough to accomplish the claimed feat. As a result, mainstream historians started moving the goal posts again, this time away from Diesel engines. They were all *gasoline* engines, some mainstream historians now insist.¹⁷

In summary, mainstream historians were wrong about the gas showers, the steam chambers, the electrocution facilities, the Diesel engines and all the rest of the claimed methods that have been dropped. They have moved the goal posts in the past, and they keep moving them when it suits their purpose of upholding the core of the dogma, no matter the costs. They then hide this evidence of their repeated and consistent failures from public view. And all this with increasing coercion by governments enforcing historical dogmas with guns drawn.

What does it take for people to stop believing anything that mainstream historians say about the Holocaust? As long as they don't stand up to government oppression and societal persecution, these "scholars" cannot be trusted to search for the truth, let alone tell us about it – if and when they find it.

¹⁷ See Chapter 1, "The Lethal Gases," in Carlo Mattogno, *Inside the Gas Chambers*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, UK, 2016, pp. 24-37; holocausthandbooks.com/book/inside-the-gas-chambers/.

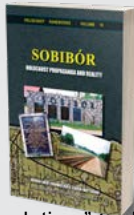
Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda. By C. Mattogno. During the war, wild, untrue rumors circulated about Auschwitz: testing of war gases; mass murdered by electrocution, in gas showers, with air hammers... In early 1945, the Soviets spread the lie that 4 million had been killed on electrocution conveyor belts. After the war, “witnesses” and “experts” added more fantasies: gas bombs, canvas-gas chambers; cremation capacity for 400 million... This book then explains by which spurious methods some claims were accepted as “true” and turned into “history.” 128 pp. ill., bibl., index, b&w ill. (*Holocaust Pocketbooks*, Vol. 3)



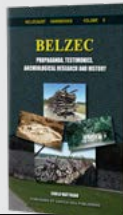
Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By C. Mattogno, J. Graf. It is claimed that at the Treblinka Camp, up to 3,000,000 Jews were allegedly murdered in stationary or mobile gas chambers, with fast- or slow-acting gas, unslaked lime, steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes...; that the corpses were piled on huge pyres and tracelessly burned with little or no fuel. This book exposes the absurdity of these claims. 3rd ed., 386 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 8)



Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By J. Graf, T. Kues and C. Mattogno. At the Sobibor Camp, up to 2 million Jews were allegedly killed in gas chambers, buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general NS policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal “final solution.” 2nd ed., 458 pp. b&w ill., bibl., index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 19)



Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By C. Mattogno. Up to 3 million Jews were allegedly murdered in the Belzec Camp. The murder weapons claimed: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime; high

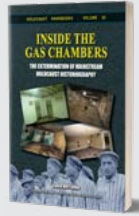


voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. The tales and their value resemble those about Treblinka. The results of forensic research are critically reviewed. 146 pp., b&w ill., bibl., index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 9)

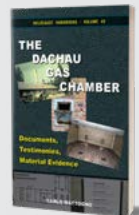
The “Operation Reinhardt” Camps Treblinka, Sobibor, Belzec. By C. Mattogno. Upgrading the three monographs on these camps, this study has its first focus on testimonies recorded during the war and its aftermath, thus demonstrating how the myth of the “extermination camps” was created. The second part discusses archeological efforts made to prove that the myth is true. The third part compares these findings with what we ought to expect, and reveals the chasm between facts and fiction. 402 pp. b&w ill., bibl., index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 28)



Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By C. Mattogno. In early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a book claiming to refute “revisionist propaganda,” trying again to prove “once and for all” that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof... Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis that mainstream Holocaust hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 274 pp. b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 25)



The Dachau Gas Chamber. By C. Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at Dachau could have fulfilled its function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians, or whether the evidence points to an entirely different purpose. Reviewing witness reports reveals that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the truthful core of the existence of this gas chamber. 154 pp. b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 49)



Fudging the Historical Record

If this sounds bad, it gets worse yet, because we haven't asked a decisive question, let alone answered it: How did we get from this utter chaos of conflicting, contradictory claims of so many different murder methods – no doubt created by rumors, misunderstandings and lots of wartime propaganda – to the streamlined narrative we are told today? Who trimmed the propaganda nonsense down to what's left today? And how did they do it?

To understand the methods used to convert propagandistic chaos into dogmatic order, the story of Sobibór is most instructive. In the summer of 1943, the inmates of that camp revolted. Some 300 of them managed to flee. Several were interrogated after the war by investigative judge Łukaszkiwicz – the same judge who investigated the Majdanek Camp after the war. His false claims of 360,000 victims and seven homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek were parroted by scholars in East and West until the collapse of the Soviet Union, when things began to shift, as mentioned earlier.

The next table lists the former inmates questioned by Łukaszkiwicz, and their relevant claims. While most inmates agreed that some type of gas was used for the murder, only a few specified the type of gas. If they did, they claimed chlorine. More importantly, however, is the fact that almost all witnesses agreed that the Sobibór gas chambers were equipped with some sophisticated hydraulic system allowing the floors to be folded downward, so that the victims could be dropped into a space below, where most inmates stated that some carts were waiting for this load, to be carried away to mass graves or cremation pyres. Such a hydraulic system would have required a massive amount of planning, designing, construction and testing. There was neither sufficient time for this, nor is there any trace of it either in documents or in the ground, in terms of material traces.

Facing this almost unanimous front of witness claims about such a fantastic story, which stands in stark contrast to what is claimed for any other camp, Judge Łukaszkiwicz made a radical decision: he threw out *all* witness accounts, with no exception. No more chlorine, electric current, gas showers or dark spiraling substances. No more collapsing floors and carts on tracks in the basement. Instead of following his witnesses' tales, Łukaszkiwicz simply copied the story he had created a year earlier for the Treblinka Camp: engine-exhaust gas was the murder weapon, and the dead victims were simply carried out through normal doors on ground-floor level. No basement, no carts, no tracks. To make matters worse, Łukaszkiwicz didn't say a word in his 1947 article on Sobibór that his story utterly contradicted what the witnesses had told him. You have to turn to the actual interrogation records buried in remote Polish archives to find out that Łukaszkiwicz invented his tale from scratch.¹⁸

If we next turn to the story Łukaszkiwicz published about Treblinka a year earlier, and compare that with his interrogation records, we find a similar, albeit not quite as extreme situation. In contrast to Sobibór, there were at least several witnesses who had claimed engine-exhaust gases. But there were others who had claimed different methods, such as electrocution, steam, vacuum, chlorine or machine guns, while a few witnesses flip-flopped in consecutive interviews, clearly indicating that they had no idea at all and were

¹⁸ Z. Łukaszkiwicz, "Obóz zagłady w Soboborze," in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*, Vol. III, 1947, pp. 47-58; for the actual witness accounts, see Graf, Jürgen, Thomas Kues, Carlo Mattogno, *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2020; holocausthandbooks.com/book/sobibor/.

Early Witness Claims on Sobibór (Zdzisław Łukaszkiwicz)

| Witness | Method | Mechanics |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| B. Freiberg | <u>electric machine, filling gas tanks, chlorine</u> | floors open, discharge bodies into carts below |
| L. Feldhendler | chlorine + other gases | = |
| Z. Metz | chlorine | floors open, discharge bodies into carts below |
| J. Trajtag | gas | floors open, discharge bodies into carts below |
| S. Fajgielbaum | <u>electric current</u> | = |
| S. Podchlebnik | gas | = |
| I. Lichtmann | gas | floors open, discharge bodies into carts below |
| U. Stern | gas showers | floors open, discharge bodies |
| C. Engel | gas showers | floors open, discharge bodies |
| S. Hanel | chlorine | = |
| S. Wijnberg | gas showers | floors open, discharge bodies into carts below |
| A. Pechersky | <u>a thick dark substance</u> | floors open, discharge bodies into carts below |
| H. Felenbaum-Weiss | chlorine | <u>killed while in trains during transit</u> |
| M. Bahir | gas showers | floors open, discharge bodies into carts below |

merely guessing or repeating what was suggested to them. Here, too, Łukaszkiwicz's article hides from the reader this anecdotal anarchy among former camp inmates.¹⁹ Regardless, in subsequent decades, Łukaszkiwicz's narratives for Sobibór and Treblinka have become dogmatic truths for mainstream historians.

In principle, the situation is similar with the other three camps not covered here: Bełżec, Chełmno and Auschwitz. For Bełżec and Chełmno, the two scholars writing the respective narratives that came to dominate mainstream historiography on those camps – Eugeniusz Szrojt for Bełżec²⁰ and Władysław Bednarz for Chełmno²¹ – had very little to go by, as there weren't many witnesses to begin with. Those few witnesses who testified told such outrageous tales that most of them are today discredited as untrustworthy even among mainstream Holocaust scholars. How the narratives based on these accounts can still be standing, when their foundations have all but evaporated, is explicable only by government bayonets propping up this crumbling edifice.

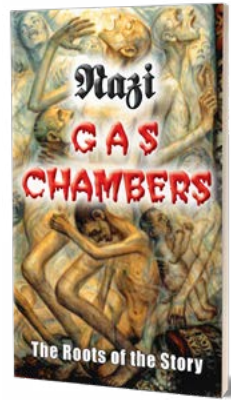
For Auschwitz, the most influential scholar to create that camp's narrative was Polish investigative judge Jan Sehn, with honorable mention going to the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific historian, Danuta Czech. In contrast to Bełżec, Chełmno, Sobibór and Treblinka, the documentation on Auschwitz is voluminous, containing several hundred thou-

¹⁹ Z. Łukaszkiwicz, "Obóz zagłady Treblinka," in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce*, Vol. I, Poznań, 1946, pp. 131-144; for the actual witness accounts, see Carlo Mattogno, Jürgen Graf, *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?*, 4th ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Bargoed, UK, 2023; holocausthandbooks.com/book/treblinka/; as well as C. Mattogno, *The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec*, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2021; holocausthandbooks.com/book/the-operation-reinhardt-camps-treblinka-sobibor-belzec/.

²⁰ E. Szrojt, "Obóz zagłady w Bełżcu," in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*, Vol. III, Poznań, 1947, pp. 29-45; see C. Mattogno, *Bełżec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History*, reprint, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2016; holocausthandbooks.com/book/belzec/.

²¹ W. Bednarz, "Obóz zagłady Chełmno," in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*, Vol. I, 1946, pp. 147-164; see C. Mattogno, *Chełmno: A German Camp in History and Propaganda*, 2nd ed., Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield, 2017; holocausthandbooks.com/book/chelmno/.

sand pages. Furthermore, over 250,000 inmates are documented to have survived the camp, so there is a vast pool of potential witnesses. Starting in 1945, Sehn and his crew created a narrative that is based on cherry-picked excerpts from unscrutinized witness accounts, documents taken out of innocuous contexts but given an evil spin, and the invention of a long chain of gas-chamber massacres from thin air without any corroborating evidence. The skeptical reader is invited to read up on this by consulting the literature introduced on the next two pages. All are accessible free of charge as e-books at HolocaustHandbooks.com. Alternatively, a concise summary of some 120 pages of text on how the gas-chamber story was created is available in the book *Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story*, also accessible free of charge at the just-mentioned website.



In sum, the narrative of homicidal gas chambers used in German wartime camps on Polish soil was created under the auspices of four individuals: Władysław Bednarz (Chełmno), Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz (Majdanek, Sobibór, Treblinka), Jan Sehn (Auschwitz) and Eugeniusz Szrojt (Bełżec). They all worked for the Central Commission of Inquiry into German Crimes in Poland, which was created by the Stalinist authorities installed in Poland after the Soviet conquest and occupation of this country. Considering the long track record of political manipulation and extreme forms of coercion used by Stalinist institution in pursuit of their goals, it stands to reason that the outcome of what these four Poles were “investigating” was not left to chance or free will. Since no one has yet looked into this matter, it is unknown whether these four Polish individuals received orders from Warsaw or Moscow, or were perhaps closely supervised, regarding the conclusions of their reports.

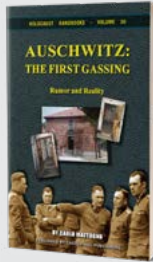
Interestingly, none of the four Polish scholars seem to have had a Jewish background. Whether anyone in the chain of command above these scholars was, has not yet been determined. Of course, many witnesses testifying during and right after the war had a Jewish background, since all inmates sent to Bełżec, Chełmno, Sobibór and Treblinka were Jews as defined by the German wartime authorities. Auschwitz and Majdanek also had many non-Jewish inmates, but even in these cases, Jews dominate the testimonial records. However, considering the anecdotal chaos that reigned among these witnesses during the war and its immediate aftermath, it is safe to say that these Jews did not conspire to create a story – with the exception of Sobibór, where this evidently happened with regard to the collapsing floors. However, that ultimately backfired.

Since the German wartime authorities did not treat Jews nicely, to put it mildly, it is understandable that most former inmates of Jewish extraction had an axe to grind after the war. But many got carried away in the hysterical anti-German atmosphere that pervaded the immediate postwar era. The *zeitgeist* of those years expected, even demanded, the most outrageous claims to be levied against the Germans.

Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur – “the world wants to be deceived,” and so it is deceived. This attitude began at war’s end and has never stopped. Where there is massive demand, there will be ample supply. It should have been the task of the four Polish investigators mentioned to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to discard the chaff. They should have concluded that, confronted with an utterly chaotic testimonial record, they

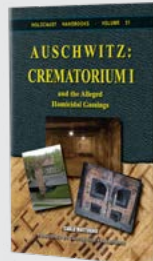
Auschwitz: The First Gassing, Rumor and Reality.

By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941 in a basement. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other about the event's location, date, the kind of victims and their number, and many more aspects, which makes it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 4th ed., 262 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 20)



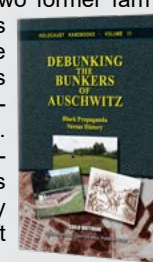
Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings.

By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gassings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses' black propaganda into "truth" by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building's morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 156 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 21)



Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History.

By Carlo Mattogno. The "bunkers" at Auschwitz, two former farmhouses just outside the camp's perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. With the help of original German wartime files as well as revealing air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft



in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal "bunkers" never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality. 2nd ed., 296 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 11)

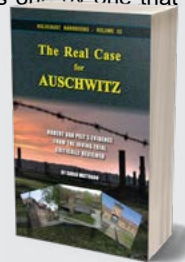
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations.

By Carlo Mattogno. In spring and summer of 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered there in gas chambers. The Auschwitz crematoria are said to have been unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in deep trenches. The sky over Auschwitz was filled with thick smoke. This is what some witnesses want us to believe. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 206 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 17)



The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed.

By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt is considered one of the best mainstream experts on Auschwitz. He became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 694 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 22)



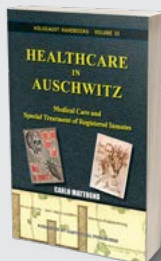
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the true nature of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces is established. These devices were inferior makeshift versions of what was usually produced, and that their capacity to cremate corpses was lower than normal, too. 2nd ed., 3 parts, 1201 pages, b&w and color ill. (Parts 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 24)



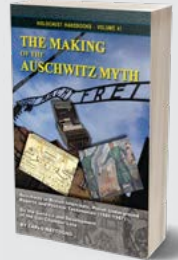
Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By C. Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like “special treatment” are said to have been code words for murder. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while “special” had many meanings, not a single one meant “execution.” Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged “code language” by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key tactics of mainstream historians – is untenable. 2nd ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliogr., index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 10)



Healthcare at Auschwitz: Medical Care and Special Treatment of Registered Inmates. By Carlo Mattogno. This study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide health care for the inmates. Part 1 of this book analyzes the inmates’ living conditions and the various sanitary and medical measures implemented. Part 2 explores what happened to registered inmates who were “selected” or subject to “special treatment” while disabled or sick. This study shows that a lot was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. Part 3 is dedicated to this very Dr. Wirths. His personality refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 402 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 33)



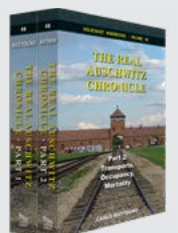
The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Postwar Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into “history” by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of “witnesses” to make their narrative look credible. 2nd edition, 516 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 41)



Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz. Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle". By C. Mattogno. Danuta Czech's *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a reference book for the history of Auschwitz. Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. This mega-fraud needs to be retired from the ranks of Auschwitz sources. 324 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliogr., index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 47)



The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. By C. Mattogno. That which is missing in Czech's *Chronicle* is included here: day after day of the camp's history, documents are presented showing that it could not have been an extermination camp: tens of thousands of sick and injured inmates were cared for medically with huge efforts, and the camp authorities tried hard to improve the hygienic conditions. Part Two contains data on transports to the camp, camp occupancy and mortality figures as well as transfers away from Auschwitz. For the first time, we find out what this camp's real death toll was. 2 Vols., 906 pp., b&w illustr., bibl., index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 48)



cannot make heads or tails of it. However, finding themselves bound by an allegiance to a mendacious Stalinist system, they discarded the wheat instead, and kept the chaff.

In essence, the Nazi gas-chamber narrative as it stands today was created not by a Jewish conspiracy, but mainly by a coordinated Soviet-Polish Stalinist effort. That effort was neither very secretive nor conspiratorial. It has been recognizable as such all along, but few dared to look and speak out. From Day One, coercion has silenced dissidents. Later, as political priorities shifted, the primary actors changed as well. At the latest since the 1961 Eichmann show trial in Jerusalem, Jews have become the main promoters and jealous guardians of this new Holy Writ. But that's a different story.

Why Poland?

All victorious powers of World War II had a vested interest in weakening Germany as much as possible after the war. That included breaking German self-confidence by encumbering that nation with a guilt complex for having committed terrible atrocities. However, with the Cold War rising after the Berlin Blockade in 1948, the victorious powers largely lost interest in this tactic of weakening.

There was one exception to that rule, though: After two world wars, Poland annexed, with the assistance of the victorious powers, large swaths of German territories, and expelled millions of its original native German population. In fact, roughly 50% of all territories today considered "Polish" were German before the end of World War I. The vast majority of these territories had been populated by ethnic Germans for centuries. How could Germany be made to accept such huge territorial losses and the genocidal ethnic cleansing of its population from these areas?

Guilt – for the Holocaust. And that is why Poland, to this day, loves rubbing gas-chamber salt into open German wounds. Israel joined the fray of this lucrative business only rather late, in 1961, with the infamous Eichmann show trial. At that time, the narrative had already been cast into historical stone, mainly by Polish investigative judges and historians as well as the Polish judiciary.

I mention all this in order to explain what happened historically. I do *not* mean to justify any potential German territorial claims. In a united Europe that no longer has any borders to speak of and where minority rights are granted, territorial disputes have no place. Furthermore, facing rapid demographic collapse, Germany cannot even populate its remaining territory – and neither can Poland or the rest of Europe, for that matter. World War II is over, and nothing should serve as an excuse to rekindle



Roughly half the territory of post-WWII Poland used to be German lands. The vast majority of it was populated by Germans for centuries. This greatest land heist and ethnic cleansing in modern history needed a "justification," and any future German demand for justice needed to be forestalled by breaking German self-confidence and pride for all eternity.

the ethnic passions that lay at the base of the Second “Thirty-Years War” (August 1914 to May 1945). In the long postwar process of European integration, most Europeans have learned to behave like brothers and sisters. Those who haven’t understood that lesson yet are once more locked in a drawn-out fratricidal conflict as I write these lines (Russia-Ukraine).

Germany’s mutilation after the war served another purpose: Stalin wanted to pit Germany and Poland against each other in an eternal conflict, lest they might ever again cooperate to oppose Russia’s plans to dominate Eastern Europe. That, after all, was one of the main reasons why Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Poland in January 1934. One of Hitler’s main goals was always to form a European bulwark against Soviet aggression. Today, Germany and Poland are both members of the European Union and of NATO. Their armies finally cooperate closely in securing Europe’s eastern flank against Russian aggression. Stalin miscalculated, and Putin cannot reap the fruits of this plot. We want to keep it that way.

What Can You Believe? Who Can You Trust?

After absorbing information such as presented in this brochure, two reactions are most common:

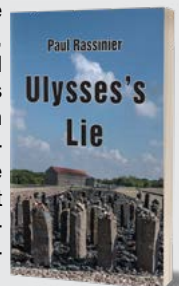
1. *Outrage*. This is an emotional yet irrational reaction when a sacred taboo is violated. Those reacting this way – like a trained Pavlovian Dog – should ask themselves what type of psychological conditioning they must have undergone so that they cannot remain calm and rational when facing calm and rational arguments.

2. *Confusion, disbelief, maybe even anger*: “If all this is true, then we all have been lied to and have been betrayed in the most serious way. How can you still believe anything at all?”

Believe French historian Paul Rassinier. Because he obtained false passports for Jews during World War Two so they could flee from France, the Germans arrested and deported him to the Buchenwald Camp and later to the Dora-Mittelbau forced-labor camp. After the war, Rassinier wrote a book about his experiences: *Ulysses’s Lie* (see the book ad). There, you can read how the prisoners in the German camps suffered from privation and abuse, but also how his fellow inmates spread bizarre exaggerations about the concentration camps after the war, for various reasons.

While conditions in German wartime labor camps were at times bad, they were not so by design. Mainstream claims of “extermination through labor” are refuted by detailed analyses of wartime records and a multitude of postwar affidavits, even of former inmates. The large Auschwitz-Monowitz labor camp, for example, was considered one of Germany’s best camps – as admitted by the inmates themselves! (See the advertised study

Ulysses’s Lies. By Paul Rassinier. Critical Holocaust research began with this book: French historian Rassinier, pacifist and socialist, was first incarcerated in the Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then the Dora-Mittelbau Camp. Here he reports from his own experience how the inmates made each other’s lives miserable without need. In the second part he analyzes the books of former co-inmates and shows how they lie and distort in order to hide their complicity. New, critically annotated edition with additions that are missing in older editions: Rassinier’s prologue, the foreword by Albert Paraz and press reviews. 270 pages bibliography, index.



Labor Camp Auschwitz Monowitz.)

Rassinier reminds us that the Third Reich was a dictatorship which trampled civil rights underfoot. Nobody should wish for something like that to happen again. You don't need gas chambers or a plan of mass murder to commit such crass violations of civil rights. A relativistic attitude towards civil rights is enough to turn a community into hell for certain minorities. This is no different in Germany and many other European countries today, where many people seriously believe that it is necessary to burn books and persecute dissidents – in order to *prevent* another system from arising that burns books and persecutes dissidents! They don't realize that *they are the new tyrants*.

Showing that today's historiography of the Third Reich is inaccurate in some areas does not justify the crimes actually committed at the time, which are plenty. However, the vitriolic reactions to such historical revisions reveal the hypocrisy of many of today's Western societies. While they pay lip service to civil rights – particularly when violated by China, Iran, Russia or North Korea – they don't act differently than these dictatorships, or than the Third Reich, for that matter, with their rejections of dissident voices that they strongly despise: censorship, bans, book burnings, persecution, prosecution and incarceration.

Today we do not need *less* respect for fundamental civil rights and the rule of law – on the contrary, we need much *more* of it!

Labor Camp Auschwitz-Monowitz: Exposing the Myth of "Extermination through Labor"

By Carlo Mattogno. This camp was the Third Reich's largest forced-labor camp. It is also claimed to have been one of its worst. However, an analysis of documents and affidavits shows that Monowitz was actually one of the most benign, and inmate preferred it over most other camps. 358 pp., bibliography, index. (*Holocaust Handbooks*, Vol. 53)



Holocaust Skepticism – a Legitimate School of Thought

The Holocaust is misused by several groups for political purposes. Zionists misuse it to excuse or even justify Israel's brutal actions; war mongers misuse it to push for wars against alleged reincarnations of Hitler; Jews misuse it to delegitimize criticism of their religion and group behaviors; the political left misuses it to disparage the political right; globalists misuse it to denigrate nationalists; and they all used it to label ethnic identity movements as dangerously racist. The list could go on. The point is not to agree or disagree with any of these agendas, but to be aware that many powerful groups have a vested interest in maintaining the current Holocaust narrative as it is, and to suppress any dissent. Their agenda is not "truth," but rather the defense of a tremendously powerful and useful psychological weapon.

When the interests of many powerful groups converge, as in this case, the result is oppression, persecution and censorship. Resistance against such tyrannical tendencies ought to be obligatory – not just to oppose oppression, but also by taking a skeptical look at the foundation of their magic bullet of social engineering. Skepticism is always legitimate.

Taking a skeptical stance toward the current Holocaust narrative results in accusations of "Holocaust denial" and "anti-Semitism." These terms are designed to stigmatize the skeptic and stifle any rational debate. They are an important part of the mechanism of oppression. Furthermore, they make no sense. "Holocaust" is an umbrella term encompassing events that spanned at least four years and took place at thousands of locations on an

entire continent. Some of these events may be true, others may have been invented, while again others may have been distorted or exaggerated. Separating the truth from the rest has nothing to do with “denial” – unless we consider it a denial of lies! In addition, looking skeptically into historical claims – whether it is about the Holocaust or anything else – has no bearing on one’s attitude toward Jews... or Germans, on the flipside of this coin.

While Holocaust skeptics don’t agree on everything, here are two brief lists of what most of them agree upon:

- Jews were persecuted by the Third Reich;
- they were deported to camps and ghettos, where living conditions were at times catastrophic;
- many Jews died for several reasons, among them mass executions in the occupied East.

Additionally, most skeptics insist:

- there was no order, plan, organization or budget to exterminate the Jews;
 - homicidal gas chambers are a figment of wartime propaganda;
 - the total Jewish death toll is nowhere near six million – and perhaps as low as 500,000.
- Keep in mind, though, that genocide, as defined by today’s international law, requires neither gas chambers nor “six million.” It suffices to deliberately put a group of people under living conditions where they cannot procreate and where many of them die. Hence, history’s verdict won’t change in this regard, even if there were no homicidal gas chambers.

How to Learn More

We encourage you, the reader, to critically question what has been set out here. The subject is far too important and the consequences too serious to be taken lightly. In addition, no one is infallible. We all make mistakes, and we have to revise our opinion on occasion, just as you hopefully will revise yours as needed. Therefore, inform yourself in detail before you form an opinion, which must also be continuously updated to reflect new information. Here are a few suggestions:

Holocaust Encyclopedia

One way to get concise up-to-date information on critical research on the Holocaust is by visiting our *Holocaust Encyclopedia* at HolocaustEncyclopedia.com or NukeBook.org. It is being continually updated and expanded. This encyclopedia can also be obtained as a reference book (e-book, audio book, hardcover; see the ad at the beginning of this brochure).

Holocaust Handbooks

This series, unparalleled in scale and scope, is the result of 35 years of thorough forensic and archival research. It currently encompasses 54 volumes (as of 2026). All volumes are accessible free of charge at HolocaustHandbooks.com. But this website has more to offer: Holocaust Pocketbooks (eight as of 2026): these smaller-sized books give concise summaries of various topics, all accessible free of charge as e-books, among them:

- [*History at Gunpoint: How Oppressive “Political Correctness” has Corrupted Holocaust Studies expands the theme of the present brochure.*](#)
- [*Nazi Gas Chambers: The Roots of the Story.*](#) Explains how and why today’s gas-chamber narrative was created.
- [*The Holocaust: Proven at Nuremberg?*](#) Documents the Allied “International” Military Tribunal’s crooked procedural rules and phony evidence to “prove” a preordained “truth.”

41 Western Countries Prescribe the Writing of History by Penal Law!

In 2011, the United Nations' Human Rights Commission ruled in a landmark decision that laws penalizing dissenting views on historical topics violate the UN's Human Rights Charter (see <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/CCPR-C-GC-34.doc>).

Ignoring this, by now 41 countries in the Western world have outlawed dissenting views on what happened to Jews during the Second World War. To pile insult upon injury, in 2022, the United Nations' General Assembly passed a resolution clearly violating the above-mentioned 2011 ruling: All nations, states the resolution, are "to take active measures to combat" any dissenting views on this topic (see undocs.org/en/A/RES/76/250).

Meanwhile, mainstream historians express their fear, as any deviation from an undefined "official" truth can ruin their career in the blink of an eye. In any of the 41 countries mentioned, they may even be put in prison – in one case up to a maximum of twenty years! – for merely voicing a peaceful view on a historical topic now almost 90 years old!

Facing increased criticism of Zionist action in the Middle East (Gaza, West Bank, Lebanon, Iran), calls to tighten the censorship thumbscrews even more are growing.



The office of the British publisher of dissident material on WWII history, the Historical Review Press, in 1996: Firebombed by unknown arsonists.

The Jews' unique victim status evidently needs to be preserved at all costs, so that Zionists can use it as their sword and shield.

As George Orwell famously stated in his novel 1984, "Who controls the past controls the future; who controls the present controls the past." To find out who controls the present, you merely need to know whom to criticize is dangerous and whose narrative is the most sacrosanct.

This brochure concisely describes how writing the history of World War Two has become a potentially career-ending Russian Roulette that can get you imprisoned or even assassinated, if your findings don't align with the official dogmas.

In its second part, this brochure explores how the narrative of what happened to the Jews during WWII has shifted significantly over the years, how the historical record was manipulated, and how mainstream scholars have had to admit repeatedly to have gotten it wrong – because they were coerced by governments to lie.

That coercion, however, has never been as severe as it is today. So, do you really expect historians to tell you the truth? No chance! Only skeptical scholars seem to have the nerve today to speak the truth; their efforts need to be applauded and respected.



The warehouse of the California-based publisher of dissident material on WWII history, the Institute for Historical Review, in 1984: Firebombed by unknown arsonists.

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